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## V. Ibero-America

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# London's policy of 'Africanization': The next target is Brazil

by Cynthia Rush, Lorenzo Carrasco, and Silvia Palacios

The British Empire is on an offensive across the continent of Ibero-America of a scope unseen in 100 years, whose objective is to "Africanize" the southern half of the Western Hemisphere. Should it succeed, this assault would have consequences as catastrophic for the United States, as for the targeted nations themselves.

The British attack is under way on every front: They are seizing control of Ibero-America's banks; they are invading its mines; they are redrawing national boundaries; they have spawned irrationalist religious sects of every imaginable stripe; and they have launched Jacobin hordes of narco-terrorists to destroy all aspects of national institutional life in the region. In short, the British are embarked on a policy of annihilating the very existence of the nation-state and the culture which sustains it, and of massively depopulating the region.

This is precisely what the House of Windsor has already done to the Great Lakes region of Africa, and beyond.

In all essentials, London's policy is being executed in Ibero-America by the same cast of characters as in Africa, as we document here: It is the same mining companies, the same banks, the same British lords and ladies, the same private security companies, the same Pentecostalist and charismatic sects, and the same international terrorist networks steeped in the nihilism of Martin Heidegger, Jean Paul Sartre, and Frantz Fanon. The British policy will predictably have the same genocidal consequences in Ibero-America that it is having in Africa, only in this case, it will be on the U.S.' very doorstep, and with the added, deadly feature that Ibero-America is the world's premier drug-producing region, a crime against humanity which is also under London's control.

The particular, immediate target of attack—and the one whose planned disintegration will have the gravest strategic consequences—is the nation of Brazil. In the spring of 1997, two decisive events occurred there:

- In late March, the flagship bank of Britain's global drug trade, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., seized 100% control of Brazil's Bamerindus bank, the sixth largest in the country—and threatened to soon take over others, and to "stay for 100 years."

- On May 6, the third largest mining company on the face of the earth, Brazil's state-run Companhia Vale do Rio Doce

(CVRD), was privatized and handed over for a song to a financial consortium headed by the notorious international speculator George Soros, whose strings are pulled from London.

In between these two landmark events, on April 1, *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche explained their significance to a radio audience: "It's simply part of the raw-material assets grab process of the HongShang Bank. . . . They plan to do to Brazil, what you see being done by the British Commonwealth in Africa. Carve the base up, condemn most of the place to *terra incognita*, into so-called primitive indigenous peoples' areas, and grab off the assets, the iron, the greatest iron mine in the world, essentially, things of that sort—carve them up among the speculators. And the HongShang is moving in to carve up that turkey. It's a sign of the times, and it stinks."

The British move on Brazil takes on particular significance in light of the fact that U.S. President Bill Clinton is scheduled to visit that country in October. British agent-of-influence Sir Henry Kissinger has urged President Clinton to use that trip to develop a full-scale strategic alliance with Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso, whom Kissinger has described as a "philosopher" and a "statesman." Why such praise? Because Cardoso has eagerly met every demand Britain has made of Brazil, so much so that he will be knighted by Queen Elizabeth in December—thereby becoming the first sitting (or perhaps kneeling is a more apt description) President in the Americas ever to be so "honored." President Cardoso is reliably reported to be spending most of his waking hours boning up on royal protocol, in order to know which parts of the Queen's anatomy are to be kissed during each part of the ceremony.

### London corrects a 'historical mistake'

The current British assault was conceived, outlined, and even prepared in some detail back in the 1980s, when London's Royal Institute for International Affairs (RIIA), and its Latin America Study Group, argued that Britain should take advantage of the increased tensions between the United States and Ibero-America (many of which had been orchestrated by the British themselves) to build up its own presence in the region. "Further delinking [of Ibero-America] from the U.S. can be expected," they predicted hopefully.

But the operational stage of the offensive has been in

motion over only the last 18 months, beginning in early 1996.

The basic idea was stated succinctly on Jan. 1, 1997 by British Chancellor of the Exchequer Kenneth Clarke, while on a diplomatic mission in Mexico City: "Historically, the British had strong ties in Latin America, but in modern times, we made the error of considering it a part of the world dominated by the United States. That was a mistake."

To follow up on the thrust of Clarke's remarks, the highest levels of the British Commonwealth's policymaking elite convoked two, decisive, back-to-back conferences in London in early February of this year. On Feb. 10, the British Foreign Office hosted a glitzy "Link into Latin America" gathering, on the nominal topic of how to increase "business" between Ibero-America and the United Kingdom. Brought in to be enlightened were the Presidents of Brazil, Panama, and Peru, as well as the foreign ministers of a number of other Ibero-American countries.

The event was sponsored by private companies at the heart of the empire, such as Rio Tinto (the mining giant which is now sinking its claws into Ibero-America, as it has Africa). And, it was chaired by the Rt. Hon. Tristan Garel-Jones, in representation of the inner policy core around Queen Elizabeth II. From 1986 to 1990, Garel-Jones was a member of the Queen's Royal Household, serving in three of the top six positions in the Queen's direct service: Comptroller, Treasurer, and Vice Chamberlain. (The current Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household is the Earl of Airlie, who is on the board of directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland, one of the leading banks involved in the financial takeover of Ibero-America, as we document in this section.) From 1990-93, Garel-Jones served as British Minister of State for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and in 1991, was made a member of the Queen's Privy Council.

The organizing thrust of the Foreign Office conference, was enunciated by Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind: "Britain is Latin America's friend and ally in Europe. . . . This conference sets the seal on a new bond of friendship between Britain and Latin America. . . . We are together forging a new alliance."

The president of the British Board of Trade, the Rt. Hon. Ian Lang, explained: "Latin America is once again open for business," because it has cast off the old, state-dominated, protectionist economic model of the 1970s and 1980s. That means it is open season for a banking and raw materials grab.

The next day, on Feb. 11, a complementary conference, "Britain's Place in Latin America's Growing Economies," was held at the semi-private Canning House in London, which was founded in 1943 to disrupt the positive wartime relationship that was developing between the nations of Ibero-America and the FDR government in Washington.

This conference featured speeches by various British government officials, and gathered 550 people from the *crème de la crème* of Britain's raw materials, energy, and banking elites, including top officers from many of the companies you will read about in the sections that follow: Hongkong and

Shanghai Bank, Rothschild, Shell, Rio Tinto, and so on. Reflecting its policy importance, it was chaired by the Earl of Limerick, at the time also the president of Canning House. His family traces its title to Baron Glentworth, who was made first Earl of Limerick in 1790 by King George III.

The current Earl of Limerick was a board member during 1984-91 of the British Invisibles, a powerful private company which in 1992 used the Queen's yacht, the *Britannia*, to organize a conspiratorial meeting off the coast of Italy to target that nation for destruction (see *EIR*, Feb. 12, 1993). The good Earl is also chairman of Thomas de la Rue, a specialized printing company and mint which just lost a bid to produce the Venezuelan government's new national identity cards. In response, they got in bed with the Venezuelan associates of Colombian cocaine kingpin Justo Pastor Perafán, to try to destabilize Venezuela's government.

This was no mistake. About a year earlier, in early 1996, the British saw their big opening to try to drive a political wedge between the United States and Ibero-America—by siding with the drug cartels against the Clinton administration! On March 1, Clinton commendably decertified the Ernesto Samper government in Colombia for its non-cooperation in combatting drugs—not surprising, given that Samper had "won" the Presidency with \$6 million in drug cartel money. In response, the British House of Lords staged an official discussion to attack the U.S. action, and to offer its support to narco-President Samper.

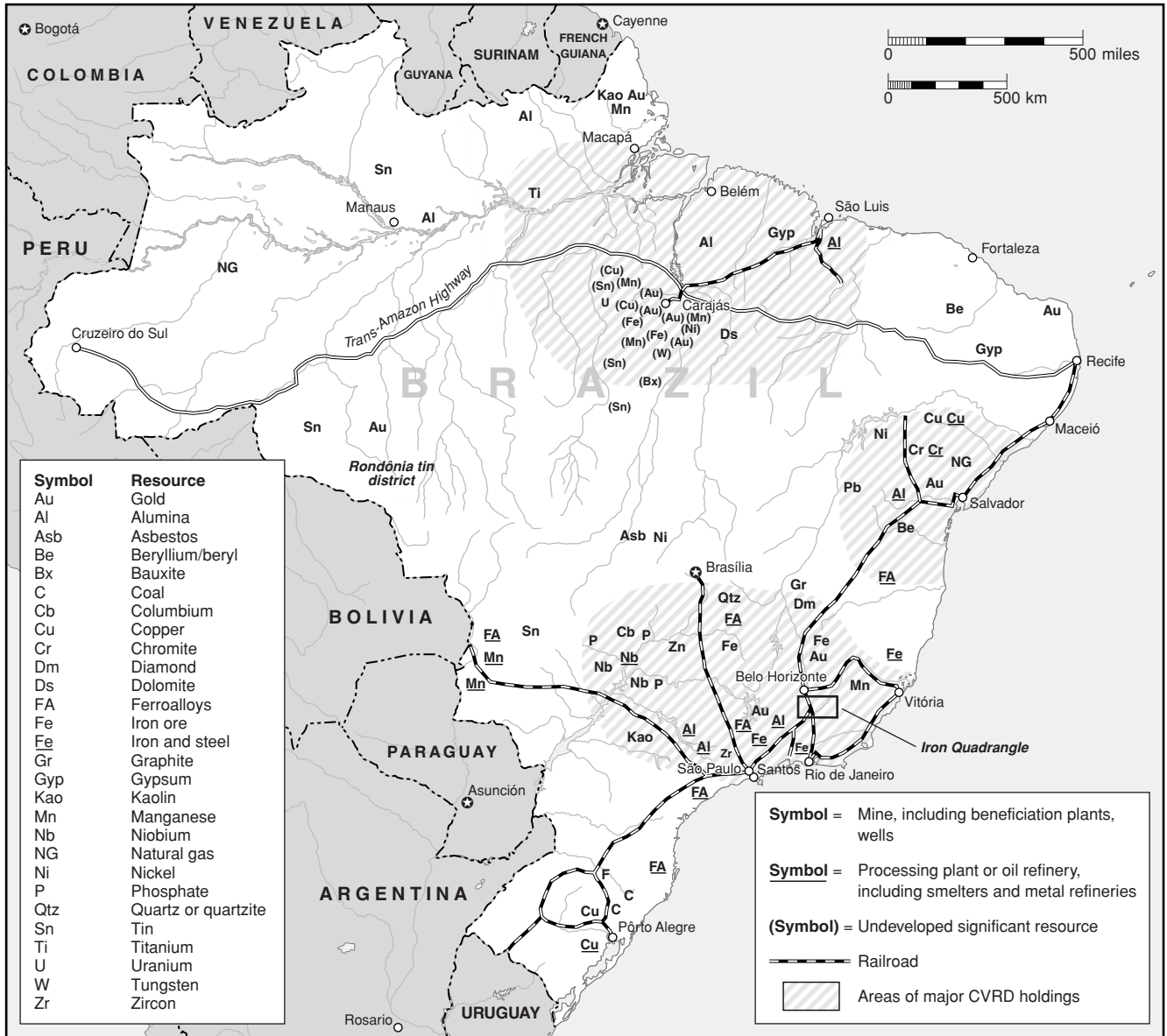
The discussion was initiated by Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, son of Field Marshal Montgomery of World War II notoriety, who demanded that the British government "make representations" to the U.S. government to reverse its policy. Pointing to Colombia's "impeccable democratic credentials," the Viscount said, "Surely we should be supporting a country which has made such determined efforts and is so successful in bringing so many drug barons into custody." Samper "has been an extremely efficient President. I think it's all very sad, really," the Viscount sniffed.

London simultaneously acted to press its advantage elsewhere in Ibero-America. In April 1996, RIIA ran a pair of conferences in London, one of them entitled "Mexico: Back in the Ring," which was chaired by the rather ubiquitous Earl of Limerick. The second was "Brazil: the Re-Awakening Giant," and it featured speakers from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., Rio Tinto, and the private security outfit, Control Risk.

## **Brazil: the jewel of the Empire**

There is a reason why the Queen wants to get her hands on Brazil, most especially. Historically, this country has served as a beachhead for the monarchy's geopolitical machinations against the rest of the Ibero-American continent—particularly against any efforts to replicate the republican achievements of the United States. From the time that British ships escorted the Portuguese royal family to relocate their monarchy in Brazil, following the Napoleonic invasion of the

FIGURE 1  
**Brazil's mineral wealth**



Iberian peninsula in 1808, the British-allied oligarchy has dominated this nation.

It did not become a republic until 1889. Beginning in the 1870s, a school of economists identified with the American System policies of the United States' first Treasury Secretary, Alexander Hamilton, and Abraham Lincoln's adviser, Henry Carey, unsuccessfully battled London's hegemonic free trade dogmas, in an effort to launch Brazil's industrialization. It was not until the "Lieutenants' Revolution" of 1930, and the era of nationalist President Getúlio Vargas (1930-54), that Brazil's development as a sovereign nation really began.

For example, much to Britain's chagrin, President Vargas

developed an important working relationship with U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt during the 1940s, which included U.S. backing for Brazil's 1942 expropriation of the U.K.'s Itabira Iron holdings, which then became the basis for the state's CVRD mining complex—which was only recently retaken by the British (see box). This, combined with the 1940 FDR-Vargas agreement to build the Volta Redonda steel plant, laid the basis for Brazil's industrial development.

Brazil today is indeed a coveted prize. It is a virtual continent unto itself: With 8,000 square kilometers of territory, it is larger than the continental United States. It possesses one of the world's largest reserves of mineral and natural re-

sources; half of its territory is located in the Amazon rainforest region, much of whose mineral-rich area remains unexplored, and its resources untapped.

In terms of raw materials, Brazil could perhaps be compared to the Congo, or even to the entire African continent. Yet, Brazil possesses something more. It is an industrial powerhouse in its own right—the tenth largest economy in the world. Over the past 60 years, largely under the aegis of the Brazilian state, it has developed basic industry, scientific infrastructure, and impressive technological capabilities in the areas of nuclear energy, medicine, rocketry, and aerospace industries. Brazil has also played a crucial role in transferring advanced technology to other developing nations.

London not only wants to steal Brazil's extraordinary wealth for itself; it wants to make sure the Brazilian people cannot use it for their own, sovereign development. Compared to the rest of the continent, Brazil is still relatively virgin territory, in the sense that the looting of its national assets has only just begun. On behalf of the British, the soon-to-be-

knighted Fernando Henrique Cardoso is committed to quickly ramming through the privatization of state-owned companies, pension funds, banks, and other national assets.

A sociologist by profession, Cardoso is steeped in the existentialism of Sartre and other followers of Heidegger and Friedrich Nietzsche. He has vowed to put an end “to the era of Vargas,” or to what these networks call “the patrimonial,” or dirigist, state. He has defined this as a personal goal, starting first as foreign minister; then as finance minister, where he shaped the current free trade economic policy; and finally, as President.

### Cultural warfare

London's alternative to Brazilian industrialization is national dismemberment, plunging the nation and its people into Jacobin madness, civil war, and genocide, as is now occurring in Central Africa.

Once unleashed, Brazil's disintegration could unfold at lightning speed, since it lacks the historical legacy of strong

## The significance of Brazil's CVRD

Companhia Vale do Rio Doce (CVRD), which the government of Brazil privatized in May 1997, is the third largest mining company in the world and the largest in all of Ibero-America. It has enormous proven reserves of countless minerals and precious metals, and potential deposits that are still not fully quantified. CVRD holds concessions on the largest and most promising areas of mineral exploitation in the country, totalling 23 million hectares, and an additional 600,000 hectares of commercial forest lands. At the point it was privatized, CVRD was at a take-off point in the production of gold, copper, silver, molybdenum, and uranium.

In gold, it is Brazil's largest producer, with an output of 18 tons per year. It also has the country's most promising holdings, with 108 tons of proven and probable gold reserves—not counting the recent finds in Sierra Leste (150 tons), or the 413 tons in various other deposits.

CVRD is the world's biggest producer of iron ore, with an annual output that is about 25% of the world total. It has 3.3 billion tons of proven and probable reserves of iron ore, and an additional 38 billion tons which CVRD describes as “other mineral deposits,” which, at current levels of production, would last for another 200 years.

In bauxite, the company controls 199 million tons of proven and probable reserves, which is 98% of the nation's total and 14% of the world's deposits. As for copper,

CVRD owns 529 million tons of proven and probable reserves; 23.7 million tons of manganese; 4.4 million tons of potassium; and so forth.

CVRD also owns the most significant transportation and logistical infrastructure grid in the country, which includes 2,000 kilometers of railroads; a fleet of 22 ships that it owns, and 15 more that it leases; 6 seaport facilities; 8 steel plants in Brazil and 3 abroad; 3 paper and cellulose factories; and, above all, an invaluable capacity for generating new companies, based on the accumulated know-how and experience of its technicians and executives.

Apart from its physical and human assets, Brazil's CVRD has enormous historical and political significance as well, because it symbolizes the fight by Brazilian patriots to industrialize their country.

The company was founded in 1942, as a result of the so-called Washington Agreements signed by U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Brazilian President Gen. Getúlio Vargas. The two obliged Britain to hand over to the Brazilian state the deposits of the Itabira Iron company in Minas Gerais, which had been founded at the end of the 1920s by British agents Muley Cotto and Percival Farquhar. Thus, CVRD was born.

Cotto and Farquhar were front men for the British-controlled Brazilian Hematite Syndicate. The concessions which earlier Brazilian governments had granted them, led to a generalized nationalist reaction, especially in the ranks of the Brazilian Army, against the British holdings. This ferment eventually exploded in the 1930 revolution, which brought General Vargas to power, along with a generation of young officers committed to the idea of sovereign industrial development for Brazil.

political institutions that many other nations of Ibero-America have. In Brazil, such institutions are relatively young, fragile, and vulnerable to manipulation. Moreover, the process of industrialization which began in the 1930s did not succeed in eradicating the oligarchical legacy which the British East India Company bequeathed to Brazil.

This legacy explains why Brazil was one of the last countries in the world to abolish slavery, at the very end of the nineteenth century. Even after this occurred, Brazilian society remained divided into a white, privileged class, and a nominally “free,” but in reality still enslaved, poor and black population. The nationalist government of Getulio Vargas, which ended in 1954, and some among the later military governments which ruled from 1964 to 1985, achieved notable economic progress—but they all failed to address the *cultural* belief structure of the majority of the population, still victimized by the legacy of slavery. Were the fragile veneer of Western Christian civilization to be stripped away, below it would be found a people sunk in syncretism, animism, hedonism, radical fundamentalism, and other synthetic belief structures, which London has used historically to advance its cause.

These products of the oligarchical tradition make Brazil, with the second largest black population in the world after Nigeria, the most immediate candidate for London’s “Africanization” treatment. It is this degraded cultural milieu that permits Brazil’s Landless Movement (MST), the São Paulo Forum affiliate which is central to the dismemberment strategy, to operate and expand its ranks. President Cardoso’s policy of “economic opening,” which is tearing down national industry and agriculture in order to repay the cancerous foreign debt, has created a mass of enraged unemployed, willing recruits to the MST’s campaign to create an “army of millions” from both rural and urban areas, to wage war, not on Cardoso and his British masters, but on the nation-state.

Brazil’s Landless Movement, more appropriately called the “Mindless Movement” (see box), is a product of the existentialist, pro-terrorist networks operating especially inside the Catholic Church, which have spawned groups such as the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) in Mexico, and like-minded narco-terrorist groups elsewhere on the continent. British control over these groups is no secret. Mexican Bishop Samuel Ruiz, considered to be the EZLN’s real “commander,” attended the founding meeting of the Interfaith Peace Council at St. George’s House at Windsor Castle, in November 1995. St. George’s House is a policy-planning center for the British monarchy and imperial policy, where Royal Consort Prince Philip often presides over cultish “religious” ceremonies.

One vehicle used by these networks is a variety of schismatic, New Age “charismatic” sects, which are today rapidly expanding across Ibero-America from their epicenter in Brazil. At a July 22, 1997 conference of the Ninth Inter-Ecclesiastical Encounter, attended by 2,359 delegates from Ecclesiastical Base Communities (CEB) across Brazil, and presided over by MST ideologue Frei Betto, the major topics discussed were

“popular catholicism,” “pentecostalism,” “Afro-Brazilian religions,” and “indigenous peoples.” The final resolution, the São Luis Charter, demands greater respect for “the growth of pentecostalism, inside and outside the Church,” and greater respect for the CEBs themselves. “We must overcome certain preconceptions with regard to the members of the pentecostal churches, and, inside the Catholic Church, for Charismatic Renewal.” The charter complains that the Catholic Church hasn’t yet learned to assimilate Indian culture. The CEBs hope, the manifesto says, that there will be continued demarcation of Indian lands, as well as greater respect for “indigenous myths, rites, and spirituality.”

A related British strategy is the deployment of the international environmentalist movement, combined with the creation of ecological and Indian reserves, predominantly along

## ‘Mindless Movement’ out to bury Ibero-America

Five hundred representatives of parties and movements of 20 countries of Ibero-America and the Caribbean gathered in Pôrto Alegre, Brazil from July 31 to Aug. 3, for the VII Plenary of the São Paulo Forum, the terrorist international founded in 1990 by the Cuban Communist Party and Brazilian Workers Party. The final communiqué hailed Mexico’s Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) and Brazil’s Landless Movement (MST) as the “new model of politics” for the Americas.

This “new model” is nothing but the Ibero-American version of the British killing machine which is devastating Central Africa. Leaders of the MST, the EZLN, the São Paulo Forum, are the Kabilas, the Musevenis, the Kagames, of Ibero-America. The São Paulo Forum was spawned by the same mother who produced the mass murderers in Africa. Like Uganda’s Yoweri Museveni, they are followers of the Nazi existentialist movement of Martin Heidegger and Jean Paul Sartre, and of its most wretched student, Frantz Fanon. Like Fanon, the Forum believes in a “program of complete disorder” to be brought about by “searing bullets and blood-stained knives.”

Take the case of Brazil’s Landless Movement. They have a cadre force of well over 5,000 militants, many militarily trained. Their stated objective is to organize 100 million of Brazil’s 160 million people, to rise up and seek revenge against the state and civilization itself, for the wrongs they have suffered. As one leader put it, the MST will create “a new form of production, consumption, and destruction.”

border areas. Brazil was an early target of this operation, with the arbitrary and provocative creation in 1991 of the Yanomami Indian reserve along the mineral-rich Venezuelan-Brazilian border, by George Bush's good friend, then-President Fernando Collor de Mello — who was subsequently removed from office for corruption. The creation of the reserve for the Yanomamis, who live a Stone Age existence, was decided upon in the 1960s in discussions at Buckingham Palace between Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip. Among the reserve's defenders is Lady Lynda Chalker, one of the chief coordinators of the genocide now ripping the African continent apart. In preparation for a visit by Prince Charles to Brazil, Lady Chalker visited there in 1991, bearing "medical aid" for Yanomami communities.

Since one of London's goals in its raw materials heist is

to turn Brazil into one of the world's largest gold producers, companies such as George Bush's Barrick Gold are already thinking ahead about setting up the private mercenary forces to protect their deposits. *EIR* has learned that in the gold-rich Amazonian state of Pará, Barrick is negotiating directly with independent wildcatters, or *garimpeiros*. Because of the unregulated, extremely precarious, and often barbaric conditions under which they operate, it is not difficult to envision the *garimpeiros* being turned into private mercenary armies which, as in Africa, could be hired to protect London's raw materials cartels.

Thus, the parallels with Africa, not only of Brazil, but of all Ibero-America, are growing day by day. We turn to document the major features of this process in the following sections.

"The interior of Brazil can become a Colombia. Things will be out of control, there will be social convulsions, and society will come apart," MST leader João Pedro Stedile exulted on Brazilian Independence Day, Sept. 7, 1996. "There are 40 million hungry people in Brazil, and 11 million unemployed, who represent an organic force which is calm now, but could awaken at any moment," the MST's military chief, José Rainha, Jr., a professed Maoist and convicted murderer, threatened in June 1997.

The MST has set out to organize not only the Landless, but also the Jobless, the Homeless — in short, all of the "wretched of Brazil." In July, Stedile called upon teachers to occupy urban schools, in the same way that MST shock troops regularly invade farms in Brazil's interior. As a manifesto issued in 1996 for a planned MST takeover of a major hydroelectric plant in the north of the country declared: "At the moment, our forces are small. . . . We have to wage a guerrilla war. We have to wage psychological terrorism — destabilization. . . . We are chaos."

To prepare for such nihilism, the Landless are first transformed into the Mindless. MST members are subjected to daily brainwashing sessions in the style of Peru's deranged butchers from Shining Path — who are involved in training the MST cadre. Poems sanctifying violence are recited. Facing a MST flag, militants must swear allegiance to the movement's goals, and shout, "I am the MST flag. My red color represents the blood of dead peasants."

The hard-core members of the MST are recruited out of the Theology of Liberation networks in Brazil, in particular the Ecclesiastical Base Communities (CEBs) and their political front, the Workers Party (PT).

Three Brazilian ideologues are key to the MST/PT project of the past three decades: "deschooler" Paulo Freire; New Age guerrilla Frei Betto, today editor of the São Paulo Forum's magazine *America Livre*; and the defrocked lunatic Leonardo Boff. All are exponents of the

irrationalism, hatred of Western civilization, and purgative violence which also drives London's Nazi Museveni project in Africa.

London's African and Ibero-American networks meet most directly in the person of Freire. An avid Fanonist, Freire took part in the same political science course at Tanzania's Dar Es Salaam University, for which Museveni wrote his chilling study of "revolutionary violence" in Mozambique. (See *EIR Special Report*, "Never Again! London's Genocide Against Africans," June 1997.) A founding member of the PT, Freire will rightly be remembered as the Pol Pot of liberation theology. His "education" program, used for indoctrination from Sandinista Nicaragua to the CEBs of Brazil, starts from the premise that education — even language — is a form of Western oppression. In Africa, he advised nations to abolish all schools, arguing that the "re-Africanization" of intellectuals requires that they commit "class suicide." A true racist, he also wrote that the natural language of Africans is pantomime.

Frei Betto, a close friend of Fidel Castro and the "spiritual adviser" to PT leader and Presidential candidate Luis Inácio "Lula" da Silva, is another MST guiding light. His ties to terrorism go back to the late 1960s, when he was one of a group of Dominican friars who joined the National Liberating Alliance of Carlos Marighella, the theoretician of urban warfare whose *Mini-Manual of the Urban Guerrilla* was used to create killers around the world.

Frei Betto, like his close friend and fellow MST/PT ideologue Leonardo Boff, is devoted to destroying Western "rationality," and promoting in its stead astrology, superstition, "spiritualism," and so forth. In the 1970s Boff became an ardent follower of Heidegger, after participating in a weekly seminar at Boff's Franciscan seminary in Petropolis, the former seat of the Brazilian monarchy, taught by a Brazilian Heideggerian, Carneiro Leao.

— *Gretchen Small and Silvia Palacios*